

A TRIP TO SANTA FE.

On last Saturday, having been moved by the spirit so to do, we found ourself driving at a rapid pace toward the City of Holy Faith. Up and down hill, over rocks and stones, passing through fine timber lands and splendid grazing and hay camps; passing through Tecolote, Barnal and San Jose, without even as much as taking breath, we arrived at Pasajita, where Don Samuel, a member of the Old Column, hospitably received us. After a good night's rest all round and not having forgot the inner man we were again on the move. Pecos, La Gloria, Arroyo Hondo and Alamosa, one by one in their turn were reached and left behind and last we could see from the Divide (not the Sangre de Cristo, as a reverend gentleman of Denver fame called it a few years ago), stretched out in the distance one of the oldest cities of the continent, Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico.

Our spirit began to take flight; we seen ourself once more, in memory, coming down that sand hill on the north side long years ago. What a contrast!

Then, after a three months' travel across the Rocky Mountains, having left Brigham and all his minor prophets behind us, we reached Santa Fe a stranger with great prospects in view of what there could and would be done among a people whose language we could not even understand.

How differently did Santa Fe appear to us this time. We did not enter it a stranger, but to renew acquaintances; many joyful hands and faces greeted us everywhere; but being Sunday and not willing to give cause of complaint we contented ourself with a pleasant fireside chat after which we delivered ourself to Morpheus.

Monday brought new life and vigor into the streets, and having thus inabbed new courage we called forth upon our errand. But can that really be the same town? where hardly ten months before we had seen old houses and establishments, new ones had been replaced or so changed as to be hardly recognizable.

The firm of Johnson & Koch, as usual, is in the lead in refitting and renewing as well as making additions to their establishment.

Spiegelberg Bros. are busily engaged in getting up their new Bank House.

Jack Krummeck has also made some addition to his generally well-assorted and replenished drug store.

Different new saloons have been established, among which we recognized that of Mr. Eselbach, on San Francisco street, to be the most attractive.

We were glad to find the boys of the New Mexico Union in their new quarters where they expect to make a success of their new enterprise.

Not to tire our readers with a detailed account of our doings we will conclude by saying that we give our heartfelt thanks to our many friends and patrons in Santa Fe for their liberal patronage to sustain us in our new enterprise.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

In discussing the question of dealing with the Indians, the New York Herald sensibly remarks:

"The government given into their hands binds them chiefly to the laws of their Nation, and confines them in theory to their respective reservations. With this a certain encouragement has been furnished agriculture with the slimmest results. The United States has established a quasi blockade, with an embargo on whiskey, and certain well-meaning missionaries supply a limited quantity of Gospel to them. All this created a semblance of well-doing and advancement which was perpetually belied by accounts of heathenish outrages from the gospel-fed Indians and sad stories of drunkenness from these teetotalers of Uncle Sam. The truth of the matter is, that the Indian never received the idea of civilization with anything more than a secret derision. He rejoiced at the idea of having a country four times the size of New York set apart for him, rations tolerably sure, hunting not bad, and enough corn and vegetables to be had by making his squaws cultivate a little

patch. He knew it would not be difficult to procure fire-water and fire-arms so long as he had anything to give in exchange for them. Accordingly when hunting did not yield poultry, he organized a border foray into Texas or anywhere of easy reach, and soon got all he wanted from the Mexicans or bad Americans.

With the nomads taken into account, who preserve their independence of all such entanglements by the simple process of taking all they can get from the government, and murdering and robbing for the remainder elsewhere, the situation can be better understood.

When the eminently humane idea of a normal school for teaching Indians to be civilized on such an enormous scale was first put into effect, it was hoped that by the time civilization walled them in, they would be fitted to assume relations with the outspreading whites on grounds of nearly equal intelligence. How this vision has faded away the facts tell, and how inefficient the present peace policy of the Administration is to mend matters, a glance at the position of affairs generally will explain. The difficulty which our Commissioner explains as existing in the Indian Territory will be borne out by the condition of affairs in other directions. The Utes are on the verge of war, and will be bought off with a year's rations; they will then be ready for another war, having nothing to do but prepare for that event while subsisting on government stores. The great divisions of Sioux may not even be bought off in this way, so as to allow the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The Apaches and Arapahoes in Arizona take the provisions but murder all the same. The wild tribes along the Rio Grande, with their retreat assured into Mexico, defy all attempts to buy them off, and answer the inducements held out to keep them quiet, much as any civilized highwayman would scorn to become an agricultural laborer while booty was plenty and immunity from capture almost certain.

There are two cures used at present for the Indian disorder—the old one of the bullet and the new one of bread and blankets. In humanity, we would prefer the latter, if it accomplished anything; but its failure is self acknowledged by its continual call for an application of the leaden remedy upon its refractory patients. Now the facts we have noted cannot be gainsayed, and these unmistakably point to a rigorous extermination of all Indians who will not submit to civilization. We are not dealing with the simple Indians whom Henrich Hudson was friendly with at Hoboken, but—we may even blush for ourselves in saying it—cruel, vindictive, cunning and treacherous savages. While fireside philanthropists are talking, homesteads are being burned, peaceful settlers scalped; their wives and daughters ravished beside their mutilated corpses. Where the Indians agree to settle, there must be no alternative left them of working for a living or going on the warpath as they list. The power which puts them there, must be kept strong enough to force them to stop or take the unfailing consequences of rebellion—namely, destruction. A poorly mounted, scanty force at the outposts cannot accomplish this. It must be a strong force, an army if you will. The Indian nomad murderer must be made to feel that he has an enemy which will bring him to his knees or kill him. The Indian once located, must be forced to regard the idea of war in the future as hopelessly as any "Dead Rabbit" might contemplate his chances of success in an open plunder of the wealth of New York.

The problem is to be settled by a strong hand or not at all. It will be cheaper and more humane in the end.

We take the following items from the Las Cruces Borderer:

We had the pleasure on Wednesday of meeting Dr. Samaniego, Jefe Politico of El Paso. The doctor is in town to purchase arms and ammunition and we learn several particulars of the late progress of events in Chihuahua.

The agreement between the Governor and Guerra spoken of in our last, was as we have stated, but Terazas was not taken prisoner, altho' he made a narrow escape. It is supposed the arrival of Diaz was the cause of the agreement being broken.

Governor Terazas is now at Conception, again gathering his forces. Trevino is reported on the road approaching Chihuahua to join Guerra and Diaz; while Rocha is also reported in pursuit of Trevino with 8000 men. It is now believed that the last battle of the revolution will take place near Chihuahua, and if the revolutionists are defeated, they will make their escape over the line.

We learn that proposals will soon be offered for a much larger quantity of grain for cavalry use at Fort Selden than has ever been collected at that post.

In view of the complication of our affairs with Mexico, this may seem significant of a determination on our government to protect our citizens in that country, and put a stop to the wholesale robbery and plunder of our Texan neighbors.

At Silver City, last week, while one of the miners was prospecting in the Chloride district, he found an old shaft filled up, and at once proceeded to open it. After going down about twenty-five feet he found a tunnel running into the hill; this he has cleaned out to quite a distance, sufficient to clearly demonstrate the fact that it has been the work of miners many years ago; and some small pieces of ore found in the shaft shows pure silver. The work of clearing out the tunnel will be pushed to the end and rich mineral will undoubtedly be found. It has also been found that the shaft extends on downward to an unknown depth.

The Railway Press and Telegraph says, in substance, that Mr. Blair called on Anson at his residence to collect a certain sum of money. Anson wanted to settle by a counter bill; dispute arose out of it; Anson ran into the house to get his gun, came out, shot one charge at Blair and missed him, then ran around the house after him and shot him dead with the other barrel. Anson acknowledged the deed. Public opinion, as the case now stands, is greatly against the accused; but he is in custody of the law and we hope, for the good of the living and justice to the dead, that the law will take its due course in the case without any interference from the outside.

Elizabeth City also had a little tragedy on Thursday, Sept. 26, in which a Mr. Blair was shot in the right temple and shoulder by a certain R. H. W. Anson. Mr. Blair became immediately unconscious, living only about ten minutes after receiving the wounds.

The journeyman carpenters of Chicago have struck for \$4 per day. They have been receiving \$3.25 and \$3.50. Many employers acceded to the demand, and it is thought that all will.

Charles R. Henderson was arrested in Baltimore on the 23d ult., charged with the murder of Dr. Merriman Cole on the night of Saturday January 8th 1872. Henderson was a tenant of Cole's up to within a few days of the murder. It is stated that there is evidence very strong against him.

A New York dispatch of Sept. 23d says: Forrester was discharged to day. The district attorney advised discontinuance of the case as he had not sufficient evidence to prove his guilt. The prisoner was sent to the Tombs to await a requisition from the Governor of Illinois, where Forrester will be sent to serve thirteen years imprisonment. Judge Leonard granted a writ of habeas corpus returnable next Friday for Forrester on the ground that he is now held illegally having been discharged from arrest in the Nathan murder case.

Last night Joseph Burnett was stabbed and almost instantly killed by his brother-in-law, Timothy Landers with whom he had a quarrel about money matters. Landers was arrested.

A torpedo boat which was launched at the navy yard three weeks ago, suddenly sunk Friday after her officers had been making experiments. Three mechanics were on board. After three hours work the boat was raised and the men found alive. The compressed air with which the vessel was supplied not being exhausted. Naval Inspector Delano has condemned the vessel.

Judge Leonard to-day granted a writ of habeas corpus for Thomas Farrel, against whom the coroner's jury found a verdict of homicide in having caused the death of two inmates at Blackwell's Island.

All Norwegian and Swedish ships in the harbor had flags at half-mast, in consequence of the official notice of the death of the King.

A dispatch from Paris of Sept. 24th says the French government paid Germany fifty seven million francs, completing the first half of the war indemnity.

The order of the government prohibiting the celebration of the first Republic created considerable excitement in the Chamber of Deputies, but the day passed without the slightest disorder.

It is reported that Count Varianum has tendered his resignation as Minister of Germany to France, in consequence of the unpleasantness he experiences in Parisian society. It is stated that his resignation is accepted, the Embassy of France will remain vacant.

A dispatch dated Columbia, S. C. Sept. 22d says: The criminalities and recriminations between the nominees of the regular Republicans and bolters in the canvass in this State culminated this evening, in a terrible tragedy. Judge S. W. Melton, one of the most prominent native Republicans in this State, who was nominated for Attorney General on the regular ticket, has recently been designated in a published card, as a liar, poltroon and coward by J. C. Montgomery, Senator from Newbury county.

Judge Melton, contrary to expectation, took no notice of these foul assertions other than to indicate that he would settle all differences after the election. This created general surprise, as it was known that Melton, true to his chivalric nature, would not fail to resent an insult even at the risk of his life. The denouement proved the latter was the case.

During the canvass Melton had accused Montgomery, who is identified with the bolters, of issuing fraudulent pay certificates on the treasury. This matters stood all this evening, when Montgomery and a gentleman named Geo. Tupper were in the dining room of the Calow House, awaiting dinner. At the invitation of Montgomery, Tupper and two others went into the saloon, took a drink, and returned to the dining room. Just at that time, and before the dinner, Judge Melton, who had been up stairs, came down and looking into the dining room saw his foe. Melton was accompanied by John D. Caldwell, brother-in-law of Senator Robinson, and Major Morgan, son-in-law of George A. Trenholm, late secretary of the Confederate Treasury.

Without waiting for an instant, Judge Melton rushed on Montgomery, who was seated at the dining table, and placing the head of the latter in chancery began a vigorous pummeling of his physiognomy. In a moment all the parties present jumped to their feet and soon the room was a confused mass of scuffling men. Caldwell and Morgan sprang forward and endeavored to separate the combatants.

The excitement at this juncture was very great, the two principal parties being still clenched, when two pistol shots were heard, and Caldwell, pressing his hand to his side, fell dead upon the floor. Scarcely had he expired, when Morgan received a shot in his shoulder, and said "I am shot."

From the testimony at the coroner's inquest, and just now, it appears that it was Mr. Tupper, who had been with Montgomery, who fired the shots, though he was at the further end of the dining room from the place where the fight had occurred, and it is the general impression that he thought Montgomery was not shown fair play by Melton's friends.

Immediately after firing, Tupper, by some of the viscidules of the melee, grasped with Morgan who was wounded, and together they staggered into the adjoining alley, where the fight was vigorously kept up long after the killing of Caldwell.

The news of the fight spread like wild fire, and soon an immense crowd collected around the scene of combat. Melton, Montgomery, Morgan and Tupper were promptly arrested by chief of police, Jackson; upon investigation, however, Melton and Morgan were released, but Tupper and Montgomery are still confined.

John D. Caldwell, who was killed, was a young man, an officer in the Confederate army, and was a bank director of this city. His presence, and also that of Morgan, with Melton, was purely accidental. The affair is generally regretted by all parties, and casts a gloom over the community.

A New York dispatch of September 22d says: The Prospect Fair grounds association brought the autumn meeting to a close yesterday, with one of the most extraordinary trots that ever took place. They gave a purse for a dash of three miles with an extra purse of a thousand dollars if 7:32 1/2 was made. The famous "Dutchman," 33 year old, was never beaten until yesterday noon. "Dutchman's" time has stood ahead on the trotting record, notwithstanding such outclobbies as the "Flora Temple" and "General Butler," have been matched to beat it and failed. "Flora Temple" made the attempt on the 27th of September, 1870; her time was 7:33 1/2. In performing the distance in the first attempt, 7:43 1/2 on record for the same day. "General Butler" was

also matched to beat the time of "Dutchman," but it took him 7:34 to go the journey. "Dexter" also tried the feat at a private trial but failed. The glory was left for "Huntress" by "Alden," who beat the "Dutchman's" time 1 1/2 seconds, "Huntress" trotting three miles apparently with ease, in 7:21 1/2. "Huntress" is 15 1/2 hands high, finely proportioned, dark bay, with white feet, one fore and the other hind leg. In the three mile dash other horses started after the race began, but none of them were ever near her. She trotted the first mile in 2:28 1/2, the second, in 2:26, and the third in 2:26 1/2; total, 7:21 1/2. She dashed up to the home stretch in the last mile, under a strong full gait, and did not seem at all distressed at the termination of the race. Added to this wonderful performance of "Huntress" over "Dutchman," is the fact that the mare trotted in harness, while "Dutchman" trotted under saddle, and was ridden by the great horseman Hiram Woodruff.

The Central City Register says the immigration movement in Germany has been greatly accelerated by the war with France. Under the manipulation of risemurk every possible impediment has been placed in the way, but still the tide toward America grows stronger every day. This is natural enough. The war made the masses better acquainted with the outside world than before, and stimulated thought. Once accustomed to motion the journey to the United States dwindled to half its former magnitude in the eyes of the masses. Again it exhibited the aggressive policy of the Empire and aggression is understood to mean war. However much the ruling classes of Europe may delight in national aggrandizement and the fruits of a well waged and successful campaign, the masses prefer peace. War for them means the loss of life and limb, the leaving of wives, children and sweethearts to suffer, but the acquisition of no permanent good, and hence they seek homes with us where the avowed national policy is peace, and where they may become the owners of the soil, and take a higher social position than is open or possible to them at home. They cherish the glorious past history of the Fatherland, but love still more the independence and future prosperity promised by a home in this country. They contrast the condition of their friends here with their own, and hence the great movement which has called out all the energies of the government to restrain it. With all the impediments and restraints created by the German government, it is estimated that the immigration during the coming year will be much greater than at any former time, and that it will come from better classes.

It appears by a recent report from the Bureau of Statistics at Washington that the large part of the immigration now settling towards our shores is composed of men and women trained to profitable avocations. Out of 47,000 persons who arrived in the United States during the quarter ending on the 31st of March last, less than 6,000 were recorded as being "without occupation," and only 370 were "professional." More than 7,000 were skilled workmen, and of these nearly one thousand were miners. The joiners numbered 584; the masons, 713; the painters, 277; the shoemakers, 829; and the tailors, 376—so that these branches of useful industry were considerably recruited from abroad in the brief space of three months. Ireland sent us, in the same period, 5,493 of her people, and Germany three times that number—or 16,474. There were also more than a thousand Chinamen and Japanese. The majority of these new comers have probably drifted into places where their labor will be serviceable and remunerative, and there is room for more. Two points are noticeable in these returns. The preponderance of skill over unskilled labor is a healthy sign.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Las Vegas on the 3d of October, 1872.

Persons calling for any of these letters will please say "advertized."

Aragon Abileno J.—Arnett, Martha Jane—Ascarate, Guadalupe—Becman, Charles—Barby J. L.—Baca, Estefanita—Bernal, Juan—Chaves, Frank—Castaneda, Santa Cruz 3—Carrasco, Jesus—Casias, Domaciano—Campos, Florentino—Chaves Esquivel—Chaves, Guillermo—Cine, Alfred B—Davis, Dr. S. B.—Dinn, George—Doran, Jose—Dabritter, Miss Elvener—Dickinson, S. D—Esquivel, Miguel—Feliner, L. G.—Frazier Abner—Garcia, Silerio—Garcia, Atanacio—Gomes, Ramon—Gove, Hime—Holcomb, Chas—Hughes Ed C 3—Humphrey, Wm S—Kambi, Amos—Klein, Jacob—Lucero, Juan—Luna, Miguel—Luna, Jesus—Lopez, Abrian—Lesperance, Pierre—Lucero, Tiodora—Montoya, 2 Miguel—Montoya, Perla—Montoya, Jose M—Maes, Juan do dias—McKinley, Robert S—McGottet, D. G.—Martinez, Jose Linoico—Ortiz, Gavino—Ortiz Antonio—Pino, Francisco—Anto—Polisai, Robert—Putnam, A. W—Robledo, Francisco—Ripley, W D—Rria, Miguelito—Romero, Francisco—Sanchez, Ramon—Soto, Sra. Dona Guay dalupita—Stuppel, Fred—Stevens, W B—Sanchez, Jose—Smith, J. O.—Soriano, Sra. Da Santa—Suroval, Estefani—Salazar, Antonio—Sanchez, Gabriel—Tabb, Geo. E.—Tosada, Ramon de Mota—Ulibarri, Ma Josefa—Ulibarri, Regino—Ulibarri, Basilia—Ulibarri Gertrudita—Vaughan, 2 Samuel C—Visarra, Guillermo—Williamson, Frank

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERY, FEED, AND Sale Stable, G. G. WORTMAN, Las Vegas.....New Mexico.

Carriage and Saddle Animals always on hand. Horses and mules taken to feed and groom by the day or week. Stock of all kinds bought and sold. Charges moderate in all cases. Call and see. 2-1y

prince of brewers, Wm. Carl, in Santa Fe, who is willing to execute all orders sent him personally, or through his agent, Mr. Wagner, of this town. Having visited his establishment while in Santa Fe, we can bear testimony that his beer and ale can not be excelled by any other brewery in this Territory. See his advertisement in another column.

Elizabeth City also had a little tragedy on Thursday, Sept. 26, in which a Mr. Blair was shot in the right temple and shoulder by a certain R. H. W. Anson. Mr. Blair became immediately unconscious, living only about ten minutes after receiving the wounds.

The Railway Press and Telegraph says, in substance, that Mr. Blair called on Anson at his residence to collect a certain sum of money. Anson wanted to settle by a counter bill; dispute arose out of it; Anson ran into the house to get his gun, came out, shot one charge at Blair and missed him, then ran around the house after him and shot him dead with the other barrel. Anson acknowledged the deed. Public opinion, as the case now stands, is greatly against the accused; but he is in custody of the law and we hope, for the good of the living and justice to the dead, that the law will take its due course in the case without any interference from the outside.

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.—We have been kindly permitted to make the following extract from a private letter to a gentleman in this town concerning the late Indian raids around Trinidad, Colorado:

TRINIDAD, Col. Oct. 1, 1872.

I am sorry to inform you that there is no mistake about the Indians having committed depredations around here, as they have taken my own horses from the ranch as well as yours.

They also took twenty horses from Horn & Doss, three from Scott, one from old man Hart and three from a man who was working with Horn.

Mr. Hall, at the Dry Cimarron also lost eight head of horses by the same Indians, day before yesterday, as well as a Mr. Jackson from the same place.

I lost a fine sorrel mare that I would not have taken five hundred dollars for.

When is General Howard to give these peaceful Indians some religious tracts and protect them from the outrages committed upon them by the whites?

If this is the way the peace policy works all around us, then the sooner there will be war the better.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Hon. Garrett Davis, United States Senator, died on the morning of the 23d, at Paris, Ky., after a protracted illness.

The long talked of race between John Hayner, of the Clarkson Boat Club, and Daniel Kennedy, came off on the 21st ult. at Wheeling, W. V., and resulted in the success of Hayner, he winning the race in thirty five minutes, the best time on record. The distance rowed was four miles.

R. H. Merchant, a planter living near Chicot, Ark., was shot and killed near Greenville, by a negro judge on the 19th ult.

Same day, Mr. Lightfoot, a prominent citizen of Mississippi, living near Prentiss, was shot and badly wounded in a personal difficulty with a neighbor.

Commodore Morse, of the yacht Madeline defeated on the 21st ult., in the race with the Rambler for the Commodore's Cup, sent a challenge to the Rambler to sail her against the Madeline, twenty miles to windward and back, from Sandy Hook, before the 10th of October, for a \$1000 cup.

Jersey City, September 22.—Last night Herman Vogt, a laborer while drinking in the saloon of Charles Recca, on Essex street, was knocked down by M. Kelly, a fellow laborer. Vogt's head struck against the table, fracturing the skull, and producing a wound which will prove fatal. It appears the difficulty originated in a strike at Mathieson & Weicher's sugar refining works, when Kelly and a number of others threatened vengeance on Vogt and others who did not join the strike. The murderer was arrested.

Cumberland, Md., Sept. 23.—An accident occurred last evening on the Altamont grade on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Two freight trains eastward bound were ascending the grade, about a mile apart, when four cars became detached from the first train and ran back with terrible velocity into the rear train. Five men were injured, three of them fatally, the others seriously. The second train and engine were a complete wreck.

Milwaukee, Sept. 24.—The heaviest storm ever known in this city commenced last night and continued to noon. Streets and cellars were flooded doing considerable damage. Several barns in the country were struck by lightning and consumed. A girl at Palmyra, a young man at Hebron, and two men in Greenfield, were struck dead by lightning last night. The thunder and lightning was continuous through the storm.

Louis Fehke, the wife murderer, was arraigned in the municipal court to-day. Examination waived and bail fixed at \$10,000. No bondsman appearing the prisoner was remanded to jail.

Those of our friends, who wish to drink a glass of excellent lager or bock beer will do well to notify that

Santa Fe had an adjourned Railroad meeting to encourage trade and traffic over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road. We hope that the corresponding committee of Las Vegas, appointed some time ago for the same purpose, will extend their fellowship to Santa Fe and hand in hand, continue on the laudable course so pregnant with good results to our Territory.

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